

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or Three DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.
* * All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.
THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.
Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.
May 16th, 1808.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

To be Sold or Rented.
A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 2d 1808.

Hart, Barton & Hart,
WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.
March 13th, 1809.

FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN, used to house work, on six months' credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with an approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

Garrett and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Moon's Creek, Fayette county.
Feb'y. 16, 1809.
Jeremiah Rogers.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

From New-Orleans.
HAVANA brown SUGAR.
Do. lump do.
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,
COFFEE, and
RICE.
For Sale by
JAMES WIER.
November 4, 1808.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.
Robert Miller.
Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy NEGRO MEN, to work at the Little Sandy Salt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.
The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Obadiah Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber.

Alfred W. Grayson.
Just received, and for sale at this office, Price—\$7 1/2 cents.
A few copies of the Life of the late
REVEREND JOHN GANO;
Written chiefly by himself.
Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Cow Pox.
E. WARFIELD has just received some genuine matter of the Cow Pox, and will inoculate every day at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.
Lexington, April 4th, 1809.

WANTED to purchase a stout able bodied Black Horse or Mare, not more than eight or nine years old. Also two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of
John Jones,
Water-direct, Lexington.

For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.
By order of the assignees.
Lexington, September 19, 1808.

Wanted immediately on hire, two Negroes, to wit, a boy and girl, 12 or 13 years of age. Enquire at this office.

Charles Biddle, jun.
No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES
OF
CALICOES & CHINTZES,
besides a very large and handsome assortment of
British and India
GOODS,
which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.) a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to
Edw. B. Hannegan.

HAMILTON MORRISON, presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, and especially to the lovers of Education, and informs them that he will open a School on Saturday the 23d instant, at a new house, adjoining Mr. Robert Holmes's, on Main Cross-street. His terms will be Fifty Cents per scholar for each quarter, to be paid in advance. The school to be opened every Saturday from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.
Lexington, April 15, 1809.

Strayed or Stolen
FROM my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a **SORREL MARE**, about five hands and a half high, five or six years old, with a narrow stripe down her face; no other mark recollected, as I owned her but a few days. Satisfactory compensation will be given to those who will return her, by
James B. January.
Lexington, 15th April, 1809.

A Pasture for Cattle,
ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macniti's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.
May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.
April 18, 1809.

New and Fashionable Millinery.
Mrs. LYDIA LUCAS, Milliner from Baltimore, respectfully informs the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has taken the shop, next door to the post office, where she will open a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, on Friday 14th instant, and where she will continue the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING business, in the newest fashions. She is at present supplied with the richest goods and newest fashions in her line; and hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage.
Lexington, 10th April, 1809.

THE subscriber thinks the most proper place of rendezvous for the intended company of Rangers, will be at his house, and from thence to march to the most convenient place for mustering; and as for arms they are not essential for the first or second time of mustering, as the instruction of recruits and position of a soldier is taught without arms, such as standing in a proper attitude, dressing to the right and left, with the fixings, and marching to the common and quick step, marching by files with the oblique step,—all this must be properly stamped on the mind of the soldier, before the use of arms are necessary.
The first quarter I will teach gratis, in order to prove the public the propriety of my new formed institution, by their paying the music and the expenses of the institution. I shall beat round the town of Lexington at 12 o'clock precisely, the 1st Saturday in May if fair.

John R Shaw,
Drill Master.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.
THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of these machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.
A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,
Joseph Boswell,
David Sutton,
John Fisher,
Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of these machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expence might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Woreley,
C. Coyle,
Bushrod Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.
JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufacture, four miles from Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to furnish to order, a twelve month's supply beforehand, always keeping. The quality is warranted equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be branded with the initials of his name, to prevent impositions.
A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Johnson, Lexington.
Best Twist Tobacco at 90 per pound retail, at my shop.
Lexington Ky. Nov. 5th, 1808.

WILLIAM ROSS'S
Shoe and Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Kieser, and nearly opposite the Market House, Lexington, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large & elegant assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**; which, for neatness of figure and fineness of workmanship, are equal to any brought to the Western country—

AMONGST THEM ARE,
slippers of every colour and size
Gentlemen's fine leather lined Shoes
Mens' common Shoes
Boys' do.
Mens' coarse do.
Mens' patent do.
Leather Madison do.
Boot Girding
Boot Cord
Heel Ball
Blacking Ball and Shoe Brushes
Russia Bristles
Shoe Binding
Shoe Strings
Boot and Shoe Tassels
Morocco and kid Skins of different colours, & Hatters' Bow Strings.
Philadelphia Morocco

GROCERIES.
Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits
Fourth proof French Brandy
Fourth proof Holland Gin
Cherry Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and lump Sugar
Liquorice Ball
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Pepper
Madder, Caperas, Indigo and Allum
Spanish Segars, Tobacco
Almonds, box and keg Raisins
Rice
Salmon, Codfish, Mackerel, Scotch and pickled Herrings, and Oysters.
Which I intend selling low for cash, wholesale or retail.

William Ross.
Lexington, April 15, 1809.

Boats for Sale.
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the county of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez, or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.
Thomas Hart.
Nov. 25, 1808.

BLANK BOOKS.
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

REMOVAL.
E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings, fronting the south-east side of the court house, and on the corner above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Fisher. He has now on hand a large quantity of **GENUINE MEDICINE**, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.
Surgons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Education.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue, as heretofore, to instruct a small number of youth in the Latin and Greek languages, together with all the branches of Science usually taught in academical institutions, at his rural residence in Jessamine county at the moderate rate of ten dollars per session paid in advance—or twelve dollars at the end of the session, for which an attested promissory note will be required.—His Summer Session commences on the 2d Monday in May next.

S. Wilson.
Forest-Hill, April 14th, 1809.

A REQUEST.
H. WARFIELD purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.
William T. Barry.
December 17th, 1807.

George Sullivan.
HAS lately taken the house opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, wherein the Reporter office was formerly kept, next door to the Kentucky Gazette office—and intends to carry on his business in the various branches. His work shall be neatly executed, and sold on good terms.
Lexington, April 25.

The highest price in Cash given for OLD SILVER.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY announces Pasture for Horses and Horned Cattle by the season, which he commences the first of May, and expires the 1st of November, on the following terms: Horses at 10 Dollars—three to be paid in advance; Horned Cattle, Five Dollars—two to be paid in advance; the remainder of each at the expiration of the season. The pasture is of the best quality, conveniently divided by fences, with plenty of water, and lies at Col. Patterson's Stone Quarry.

Lexington, April 25.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred turf horse, DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse o horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in my stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the two last seasons, and will stand the ensuing under the direction and management of Mr. George Soubrey jr. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional Ten, shall have the privilege of the season.—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap, season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expence has been spared to provide the best pasturage, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be graided if required, upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomedes, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.
Lexington, March 26th, 1809.
DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; among this number was the Whip, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Clifden, four miles, carrying fifteen stone (225 lbs) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifden by Sir John Lade.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty-three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Taylor, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, and 4 times the next, including the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jolly Spinner, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt Maccartney, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; Mr. Howorth's Tantalus, Mr. Briggs's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality, Lord Milsington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosier's ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and Mr. Pantons' ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. HAMPTON.
Woodlands, 29th Feb. 1805.
"DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod, his dam Juno, (who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomedes) by Spectator; his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and Blossom) by Chiklers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomedes, for the year 1805: "To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Taylor's Hamletian winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's Peace Maker four times, Mr. Seldon's Lavinia three times and Sting four times; Mr. Wyllies Maat twice, Mr. Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.

"Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dollars—Hamletian was sold in May last, for 2000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—Lavinia in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Sting.

PEDIGREE.
"Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and Blossom) by Chiklers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian."

MILES SELDEN.
Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.
I certify, that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.
Columbia, 25th October, 1806.
Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simkins, where Dragon had stood, and made a point to require of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and he spoke in the best terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1805.

ROBERT DUDLEY.
I was at the races in Charleston, South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt won the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested

one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the outcoming they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of the size.

J. L. DOWNING.
Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
WASHINGTON COURSE.
Yesterday (Feb. 10, 1809) as the first of 1809 was run for over this course two mile heats, and was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a rather fine colt. Col. Hampton's bay colt, by Dragon, 1 1
J. P. Richardson's bay colt, do. 2 2
These colts are both from the same sire, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were so nearly separated during the heats, and the winner did not the purse by hardly a length. They both did fair to afford good sport in future.

FAIRFIELD RACES—MAY, 1808.
For the Fairfield St. Club Cup of Twenty Guineas J. Hoomes's bay colt, by Dragon, 4 years old, 1 1
R. Wormley's bay colt, by Spectator, 6 years old, 2 2
Mrs. Seldon's ch. h. Dragon, by Dragon, 4 years old, 3 3
Essex Smeck's g. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 years old, 4 4
Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wm. Kelley, 6 years old, 5 5
Time—1st heat 3m. 33s. 2nd heat 3m. 45s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.
Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old, 1 1
Mr. Hutchinson's bay colt, by Bedford, 4 years old, 2 2
Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old, 3 3
Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star, 2 years old, 4 4
Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Galatin, 3 years old, 5 5
The first heat was run in 3m. 52s—the second heat in 3m. 53s.

A match race was run of two mile heats, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles Seldon's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosely's, celebrated running horse, and both were made on each quarter of the two mile, by the spectators of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.
Mr. Richardson's Dragon colt, won a purse at Statesborough in S. C. in January last. The next day Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo, won the purse one mile heats, defeating five others the next heat. A Dragon filly, raised by Mr. Singleton of S. C. won her purse at Jamesville the two mile heats. The same filly won the second day's purse at Murray's Ferry, S. C.

The Beautiful and Complete Native Arabian Horse, SELIM.

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and extend to the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty, to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.
SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.
Feb. 28th, 1809.
I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian can produce, as he was presented by Murd Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 28th of November, 1808.

John Taylor.
Mount Airy, Virginia.
We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Edwain Beasley,
William M. Monda,
David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir-
ginia, November 10, 1808.
I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.
Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1808.
I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1808.

Benjamin Baylton.
I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Taylor esp. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons's of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered 300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1809.

John Stone.
I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1809.

John Stone.
The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

State of Kentucky,
Woodford Circuit, 30th March Term, 1809.

Lewis Craig, Jr. complainant vs. **Wm. Dohoney, defendant.**
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks successively.
(A copy.) Teste.
John McKinney, Jr. c. w. c.

[BY AUTHORITY.]
LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expense of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For forage, six hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

For clothing, two hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, forty-five thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For ordnance, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For purchasing horses, saddles and bridles for the light dragoons, and for the light artillery, fifty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For forage for the horses for the regiment of artillery, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, two hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingency, fifty thousand dollars.

For the salary of clerks employed in the military agent's offices, and in the office of inspection of the army, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Indian department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

For the purpose of paying James Powell, late collector of Savannah, the amount of monies advanced by him to Solomon Ellis, contractor for supplying rations to the troops of the U. States, in the State of Georgia, including a commission of two percentum to the collector, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and eight cents.

For the purpose of paying Ferdinand Phinix, late contractor for supplying the troops in Georgia, a balance due to him as admitted by the comptroller of the treasury, on the twenty-fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, the following sums, including therein the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated by an act, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force," the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million three hundred and twenty-three thousand and seventy dollars.

For provisions, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For medicines, instruments and hospital stores, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For freight, store rent, commissions to agents, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, one hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars, and seventy cents.

For clothing for the same, thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and eight cents.

For military stores for the same, one thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, two thousand dollars.

For quarter master and barrack-master's stores, officer's travelling expenses, armorer and carpenter's bills, fuel, premiums for enlistment, musical instruments, bounty to music, and other contingent expenses of the marine corps, fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the expense of navy yard, comprising dock and other improvements, pay of superintendents, store-keepers, clerks, and laborers, fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and small arms, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.

J. M. LEDGE,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 3, 1809.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON

Troop Orders.

The Lexington Troop of Cavalry will parade on Sunday the 4th May, at 10 o'clock A.M. in arms and equipped. And every public officer, by order of the commanding officer.

Geo. C. Richardson, Serge.

LONDON January 26, 1809.

On the 24th of January, the hon. capt. Hope arrived in Downing street with a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

His majesty's ship *Ville de Paris*, at sea. January 18, 1809.

My Lord.—By the much lamented death of Lieut. General Sir John Moore, who fell in an action with the enemy on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint you with the French army which attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of lieutenant general Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent and unconquerable valor of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. General.

Right hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His majesty's ship *Audacious*, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.

Sir.—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th inst.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of their right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which on the morning of the 5th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of your position. The events which occurred during that period of the action, you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under maj. gen. lord W. Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of oblique contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieut. Gen. Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon ball. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavored by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement which was made by maj. gen. Paget, with the reserve which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The maj. gen. having pulled forward the 93d rifle corps and 11th batt. 52 reg. drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under maj. gen. Manningham, forming the left of your division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy contented himself at first with an attack upon our pickets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line.—From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 3d. battalion of the 14th regiment under Lieut. Col. Nicholls; before 5 in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and had occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps.—At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the pickets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who from their numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the

previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position a short time at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation, in the town and neighborhood of Corunna. The pickets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitted exertion of the captains the hon. H. Curzon, Boffell, Boys, Rainier, Surret, Hawkins, Digby, Carden and Mackenzie, of the royal navy, who in pursuance of the orders of rear admiral de Courcy intrusted with the service of embarkation the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, captains Bowen and Shepherd, and of the army was embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled.—With the exception of the brigades under major general Hill and Beresford, which were defined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light.

The brigade of major gen. Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major gen. Hill, was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucis, which command the harbor. But notwithstanding the circumstance, and the manifest defects of the place there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford with that zeal and activity which is well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish government, the nature of our movement, and having made previous arrangements, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of our best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior number and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual position of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. I must be, however, to you, to the army, to our country, the sweetest reflection that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no longer completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters which dispersed the native armies round us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British troops from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the fourth of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force of the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages; and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperfect necessity of the covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to us, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and mult have exceeded even what your own experience of that invaluable quality, do inherit in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged, were the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Lieut. and the brigade of guards under Major-General Wade.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill and Colonel Catlin Crauford with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 20th regiment. From Lieut. Col. Fluray, quarter master general, and the officers and the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret that the illness of Brigadier General Clinton, Adjutant General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier General Slade, during the action, for a zealous offer of his services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy, must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but have not been able to obtain an account of the numbers; it is not however considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only enabled to state the names of Lieut. Col. Napier, 2d reg. ment, majors Napier and Stanhope 50th regiment, killed, Lieut. Col. Winch 48th regiment, lieutenant colonel Maxwell, 26th regiment, lieutenant colonel Fane, 59th regiment, lieutenant colonel Griffith, Guards Majors Miller and Williams, 8th regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country has sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat, with a consummate firmness he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of his life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will forever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird, &c.

The following copy of a letter from the Honorable Michael de Courcy, rear admiral of the white, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his majesty's ship the *Tonnant*, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant, was received at the Admiralty Office, January 24th, 1809.

Jan. 17th, 1809.

SIR, Having it in design to detach the *Constance* to England, as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war *per margin* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo, on the 14th and 15th inst. The *Alfred* and *Hindostan*, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of 3600 men, that had taken that route, under the generals Alten and Crawford.

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, cavalry and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the infantry, and meantime the enemy prepared for attack, at three P.M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British, on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died last night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is now tempestuous; and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear guard, are embarked; confining perhaps at the present moment of 2600 men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, has forced a majority of the transports to cut off slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the lighthouse, and it is hoped that the greater part if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

Jan. 18.—The embarkation of the troops having occupied greater part of the last night it has not been in my power to detach the *Colbeck* before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of commissioner Bowen, the captain and other officers of the navy, the agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports, having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to rear admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitting.

M. DE COURCY.

Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death.

I met the general on the evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with a pillow. He knew me immediately though it was almost dark; squeezed me by my hand and said, Do not leave me! He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me, and at intervals, expressed himself as follows.—The first question he asked was, are the French beaten? which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured, by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—"I hope the People of England will be satisfied. I hope my Country will do me justice—You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can tell them every thing—say to my Mother—" (here his voice failed him) Hope—Hope—

* *Vile de Paris*, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

I have much to say, but cannot get it out. Is Col. Graham, and are all my Aids-de-camp well? I have made my will, and have remembered my servants—Cloborne has my will and papers.

Major Cloborne (his principal aid-de-camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—"Remember you go to—" and tell him "it is my request and that I expect he will befriend major Cloborne, he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it." He then again asked major Cloborne if the French were beaten? And on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said, "it was great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French."

"Is general Paget in the room?"—On my telling him he was not, he said "Remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their attention.—Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "if all his aids-de-camp were well?"—He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He laid to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—"You know I have always wished to die this way!" As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both houses of parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing his majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul. We add that a monument in Spain, where he fell, would be extremely desirable. But, if that be impracticable, for we know whole immunities refused to the tears of the Dutchess of Brunswick, the permission to bury her husband in the tomb of his ancestors, then we recommend, that the highest point of the mountain at Gibraltar, which overlooks Spain, be erected a tomb; and on a pedestal on a broad and immovable basis rising a step or two, with a circle of ample dimensions; his (Sir John's) name and rank inscribed on the one end, and on the other his last words; "I hope my country is satisfied with my services, and will do me justice."

We have authority for affirming, in contradiction to the various reports of 9,000 men lost to the British army in aiding the Spanish Patriots, that during the whole campaign—from the first moment the British army entered Spain till their final embarkation at Corunna, the loss did not equal half that number.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The total loss sustained by the British army in Spain, from the moment they entered that country, till they finally evacuated it, it is reported amounts to little more than 4000 men. The whole of the returns have not yet been accurately made out; but as far as they have been received it is proved, that instead of 19,000, upwards of 25,000 embarked at Corunna, and 3100 at Vigo. The following is an abstract of the returns already received:

Embarked at Corunna.

Cavalry 3,372

Engineers, Artillery Dr. 2,636

Infantry 19,539

Total, sick included—25097

Embarked at Vigo.

Gen. Crauford's Brigade 3,109

Grand Total 28,197

Which added to Gen. Mackintosh's Brigade in Portugal, consisting of between 6 and 7000 men, makes the grand total about 36,000 men.

February 6. The plan of another expedition to Spain is for the present given up. The orders of preparation have been countermanded, and the time is to be taken for inquiries as to the disposition of the Spaniards, before another army is sent to the Peninsula. Donap on the other hand, goes on without intermission in organizing the territory he has conquered. He proposes, it is said, to adopt the line of demarcation of Charlemaigne, Biscay, Navarra, Aragon, and Catalonia, will be added to France. The Ebro will be the new boundary; and extending from Tortosa, its source to St. Andero. As a recompense to Spain, he will unite it with Portugal.

The appointment of Mr. Melish to be consul general in Louisiana serves to convince us that Mr. Canning expects an amicable termination of the difference with the United States. His friendship for Mr. Melish is sincere, and he would not have placed him in this situation if it were not likely to be permanent and profitable.

In Europe there are yet open a few ports in the South of Spain to which the ships of Great Britain can obtain access; but that they will remain so we doubt. From Portugal, notwithstanding a recent appointment of a member of the British Parliament to the important and lucrative office of Consul General for that kingdom, our exclusion must be considered inevitable. The late events in Sweden leave us without hope that our reception in her ports will much longer be paid without exaggeration to be closed against us.

February 15.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Ruffe, King's messenger, arrived at the office of the secretary of Foreign affairs, but the contents of the despatches have not yet transpired. We understand that the last of the messengers left Seville on the 30th ult. and the despatches are from Mr. Frere, his majesty's minister to the Supreme Junta. By the Loir frigate government had despatches on Saturday from the same quarters, and also from Admiral Purvis off Cadix, dated the 25th of the same month.

By these we learn that Saragossa has at length been forced to surrender to the enemy. We have not heard the particulars. The Emperor, Joseph had made his triumphal entry into Madrid, and had received the homage of all the constituted authorities. The most lively sensation still remained in the southern provinces of Spain, and they still afford, that, with assistance, they could maintain a defence war, and restrain the dominion of the French to the actual spots occupied by the troops.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

This morning about half past two, a fire broke out in St. James's palace which raged with great fury. The firemen immediately gave the alarm, and as soon as possible engines arrived from all quarters. At first there was a great difficulty in procuring water, but the pipes were extended to the canal in the park, and it was then obtained in abundance. It was, however, impossible some time to check the rage of the devouring element; and the whole interior of the fourth east angle, fronting Marlborough house, and extending to the first southern turret, including the turret, was entirely destroyed. The walls and chimneys are standing, & exhibit a mere shell. The Duke of Cambridge, whose apartments are destroyed, was in bed at the time when the alarm was given, but happily escaped from all danger. The inhabitants of the palace were seen issuing in all directions, half naked, and every effort was made to save the furniture and effects. The property confined belonging to the Duke of Cambridge consisted chiefly of curious armour, an elegant library, valuable cabinet of pictures, rarities of which hardly any thing has been saved. The tapestry of the grand drawing-room is damaged. The chandeliers, looking glasses, silver plate, &c. is safe. Part of the royal armory is destroyed.

The fire appears to have broken out in the apartments situated between the armory and his majesty's private entrance into the palace from St. James's park. Some accounts state it to have originated in the apartments of Miss Rice, one of the queen's dressers, owing to the carelessness of her cook, who is supposed to have perished in the flames.

The alarm being given, before three o'clock a great number of persons assembled to assist in extinguishing the flames. The dukes of York, Sussex, and Cambridge were particularly active in giving directions for the extinction of the flames, and in encouraging the firemen and others to exertion.

The flames were so vivid, and seen at such a distance, that a person, who arrived from St. James's, that at three o'clock they were seen there, and it was fancied that all London was on fire.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

An expedition is forthwith to set sail from Cork. It consists of six regiments, and is to be under Major General Beresford who leaves town this day to repair to the rendezvous. His staff is uncommonly numerous, not less than forty persons.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doyle is arrived in town from Guernsey, and reports that he has been sent for to take upon himself an important command.

Government has given orders for the building of sixty small ships of war, for a specific object; thirty of which are built at the out ports, and the rest at the dock yards at Deptford, and in the vicinity of London.

February 16.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother in law, has likewise openly avowed the same cause. Gen. Elio the governor of Monte Viedo is the only person who has as yet dared to oppose those insurgents. [London paper.]

February 23.

Some Oviedo papers to the 7th. state, that not only Austria but even Russia had evinced a hostile disposition towards France. This report we should readily credit if another report in these papers be correct—it is that the French are evacuating Spain. But we fear there is no foundation for any of these rumours.

Saragossa defends itself with great valor. The Oviedo papers even report that the siege has been raised; adding also, that the citadel of Barcelona and Fort Montjuic have been taken by the Spaniards assisted by the English. The last French bulletins afforded us no reason to expect such success, and indeed it was said that General Reding had retired across the Llobregat, of Valencia.

February 23.

We have received American papers to the 27th ult. The greatest confusion prevails in all the principal parts of the U. States, and a determined resistance is made to all the restrictive regulations of the embargo laws. The vessels for Europe, particularly England, now put to sea in defiance of the power of government, and the most serious result seems to threaten the Union. The following letter from Greenwich, of the 2d ult. reached us this morning.

"An American brig called the Endeavour, from New-York for Bolton, arrived here this morning in 38 days; her cargo consists of 170 bales of cotton, 1000 bbls. of tar, 11 bbls. of tobacco, 20 bbls. of flour, 11 half do. 2 kegs of hogs lard, 1 tierce of beans, 8 bbls. of pork, and 1 tierce of crackers (small biscuits). Eighteen vessels (chiefly ships) cleared out the same day for Bolton." All these vessels, it is unnecessary to observe, though cleared out for Bolton, are really bound to this country.

February 24.

The following very interesting account from Spain, is extracted from a Portuguese paper: "Capt. Walker, of the 27th regiment

effected his escape from Madrid on the 14th ult. It was positively believed at Madrid, that the garrison under the command of Gen. Beliard, intended speedily to evacuate that city. The French were fortifying the contiguous heights. The soldiers were extremely discontented; for notwithstanding the order of the governor, prohibiting the carrying of arms and knives, or the wearing of cloaks after sun set, numbers of them were assassinated every night. To such a pitch was the resentment of the people carried, that Gen. Penque was assassinated by a woman; gen. Grand Maillon was found dead on the 31st of December; Gen. Rastier, the Prince of Neufchâtel, died of a wound received in one of his arms, which it was found necessary to amputate.

Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 22d of Dec. was received with a gloomy silence.

S. H. Dearborn, Portrait Painter, HAS his room at Mr. David Logan's, next door to the Branch Bank, where he will remain for a few weeks. For the correctness of likenesses, he refers to those which he has taken in Washington, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. As portraits require time to execute, those ladies and gentlemen who wish their portraits painted, must apply soon. The low price which he has for small likenesses on paper, is expected will induce many to substitute them for blank profiles. He informs those, the facility of delineating a strong likeness will detain the person but a short time.

May 1, 1809.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment, or otherwise procuring two notes of hand executed by me to Benjamin Grimes, of Fayette county, in the spring of the year 1807, one for 50 dollars, the other for 100 dollars, payable in a short time after giving them. They are both paid off to said Grimes, who proved for a considerable time after, that they were lost. To prevent innocent persons trading for them, I publish this as a caution.

Robt. Talbot.

April 15th, 1809.

Brick House to Rent. THE subscriber wishes to rent for one or more years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The corner house on short street has six good rooms, with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories high, with two rooms, and a good cellar. The house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There are pumps of excellent water attached to each tenement, together with the requisite out houses. Their contiguity to the court and market houses, and the plan on which they are built, render them eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.

Walter Warfield.

April 15th, 1809.

JOHNSON & WARNER, BOOKSELLERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAVE opened a BOOK-STORE at Lexington, K. where they have for sale an extensive assortment of

Miscellaneous & School Books.

They will be prepared with a large and constant supply of the best School Works, Writing Papers, Bazaar Books, Blank Books, and other articles in their line, to execute the orders of merchants, on terms which will be found advantageous, and give a decided preference over importing them from either Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Amongst their School Books are the following:

Lindsay Murray's Works,

consisting of—

1. First Book for Children,

Spelling Book,

Introduction to the English Reader,

English Reader,

Sequel to the English Reader—a late edition, with great alterations and improvements by the author.

English Grammar—the last edition, with improvements.

An Abridgement of the above, by the author.

We shall not attempt to give the numerous recommendations which have appeared approbatory of the works of this author. Dr. Blair, Walker, the lexicographer, and many other eminent authors, with all the British reviewers, have given testimony to the superior eminence of his compilations. Their general introduction into the universities, colleges and principal seminaries, both in England and this country, evince them to be the best and most complete course of school works in the English language.

Columbian Orator,

American Dictionary,

Scott's Lessons,

Webster's Selections,

Elements of Useful Knowledge,

and a variety of Spelling Books, &c. &c.

They have lately published the following Books:

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Exposition of the English Language: in which not only the meaning of every word is explained, and the sound of every syllable distinctly shown; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, the reasons for each are duly considered, and the best pronunciation is selected. To which is prefixed, an abstract of the principles of English pronunciation, and directions to foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this dictionary.—By John Walker, author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c. Abridged for the use of schools.—Price, 1 dollar.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of schools; with maps.—By Rev. J. Goldsmith.—75 cents.

The History of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of Genl. Washington.—By Richard Snowden, Esq.—1 dollar.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with those copious marginal references known by the name of Cane's notes.

An Abridgement of Ainsworth's Dictionary, English and Latin, designed for the use of schools.

By Thomas Morell, D.D.

Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon.

A supply of the Latin Classics, good Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Bibles, Treatises, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be constantly kept, and sold on reasonable terms.

J. & D. MacCoun

Have for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. —Eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segares. They are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

For Rent,

THE family part of the House adjoining the store of Williamson & Dodge. There are six good rooms—four of them have fire places; a good kitchen, &c. For terms, apply to

David Williamson.

N. B. This house is so situated as will make it a good and convenient place for an office, in business of any kind, as it may be divided.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 2.

The subscriber's pupils will be examined at his School-room, on Thursday the 4th inst. and will publicly speak in the Episcopal church, on the following day.—To both of which, the parents of the students, and likewise the public in general, are respectfully invited by

Edw. B. Hanegan.

N. B. The examination will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and the speaking at 3 P. M. on the subsequent day.

We must apologise to our readers for the manner in which this day's paper is printed, which is occasioned by a failure to receive our supply of ink which is on the way from Limestone.

Number of inhabitants, and value of property, in the town of Lexington, agreeably to the last census—

White males above 16 years of age, 669

Females, and males under 16 years, 1619

Slaves, 2288

(of two dollars) 1160

Total, 3348

Value of property, real and personal, \$1,696,249

On the 15th ult. the marshal of the Pennsylvania district, succeeded in serving the process on the heirs of David Rittenhouse, in Olmstead's case.

By last evening's mail Col. George Trotter received a letter in ten days from Washington City, a copy of which, with the inclosure follows.

SIR, By an amicable arrangement between the United States and Great Britain the affair of the Chesapeake is settled; and after the tenth day of June next the orders in council are to be withdrawn, and the usual intercourse between the two countries renewed. As it is important that the people should have the earliest intelligence of this change in the state of our foreign relations, and supposing it possible that this letter, which I send by the Marietta mail, may reach you sooner than the papers by the Pittsburgh route; I enclose a paper containing the late correspondence on these subjects, between Mr. Erskine the British minister and our government, with the President's proclamation, which I will thank you to hand to the editors of the Reporter or Kentucky Gazette, for publication. Mr. Oakley, the bearer of the dispatches which led to this result, left England in February. Tobacco, flour, &c. have risen in this neighbourhood considerably since this adjustment was announced in the public prints yesterday morning. It is to be hoped our discussions with the French government may have the same happy issue. It has been the policy of our government, as it is certainly our interest, to avoid becoming a party in the war in Europe, which has existed with little intermission, from an early period of the French revolution, and may continue as much longer. Indeed, such have been the changes in Europe since its commencement, that we are without data to form even a conjecture of its probable duration. To the peaceful attitude which our government has hitherto maintained, are we in a great degree indebted for our present national prosperity. The present state of the Spanish provinces in America, independent of other considerations, may render our alliance or neutrality of such importance with both belligerents, as to enable our government to avoid war with either. Whatever may be the event, we shall have one consolation, that the conduct of the government has been, and must be such, as to put that nation in the wrong, which shall force us into war.

Your friend &c.

JOHN POPE.

Washington City, April 21, 1809.

Note.—Best Virginia tobacco 26 50. Flour 6 75

brisk.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20.

IMPORTANT.

Since the arrival of Mr. Oakley at Washington, Mr. Smith, secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British minister, have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to the points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorised to arrange, in virtue of powers received from his government by the British

floop of war, now lying at Hampton, subject to his orders. The following notes show the happy result of these discussions.

(COPY.)

Washington, April 17, 1809.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that I have received his majesty's commands to represent to the government of the U. States that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries; the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws which would place the relations of Great Britain with the U. States upon an equal footing in all respects with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his majesty, an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act passed by the congress of the United States on the first of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act,) as having produced a state of equality in the relations of the two belligerent powers with respect to the U. States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation as his majesty is induced to believe will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation; with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprized of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your most ob't humble servant.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. Robert Smith,

Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 17th, 1809.

SIR, I have laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name and by the authority of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from an highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure, assurances that his Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition to make a tonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that in making this offer, his Britannic majesty desires a motive from the equality now existing, in the relations of the U. States with the two belligerent powers, the President owes it to the occasion, and, to himself, to let it be understood that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of disinterested considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorized to inform you, that the president accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honor.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect and consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient serv't,

Rt. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

(COPY.)

Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR—I have the honour of informing you that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the U. S. in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding, being re-established between the two countries.

The favorable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the non-intercourse act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconciliation of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his majesty's determination of sending to the United States, an envoy extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the pursuance of that the president would issue a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with G. Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement, will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. R. SMITH, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

April 18th, 1809.

SIR, The note which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the president who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic majesty, the determination of his majesty to send to the United States a special envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorized to assure you, that in case his Britannic majesty should, in the mean time withdraw his orders in council of Jan. and Nov. 1807, so far as respects the U. S. the president will not fail to issue a proclamation by virtue of the authority and for the purposes specified in the eleventh section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act.

I have the honor to be

&c. &c. &c.

Rt. SMITH.

The Hon D. M. Erskine, Esq.

(COPY.)

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1809.

SIR.—In consequence of the acceptance by the president, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the in-

I am authorized to declare that his majesty's orders in council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the U. States on the tenth day of June next, I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. R. SMITH, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

April 19, 1809.

SIR—Having laid before the president your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic Majesty will, on the 10th day of June next, have withdrawn his orders of Jan. & Nov. 1807, so far as respects the U. S. I have the honor to inform you, that the president will accordingly, and in pursuance of the 11th section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act, issue a proclamation that the trade of the U. S. with Great Britain may on the same day, be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Rt. SMITH.

The hon. D. M. ERSKINE, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," that "in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the President is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and to the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing.—And whereas the honorable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has by his order and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the tenth day of June next. Now, therefore, I JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid, will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next, after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the Nineteenth day of April, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine; and of the independence of the United States the Thirty-Third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president.

Rt. SMITH, Secretary of State.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three likely young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttall deceased, Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.

Mary Nuttall Esq.

Esq. Nuttall Esq.

6c*75

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for apprehending and bringing to me, Jacob M. Clain, an apprentice to a blacksmith's business, who left my employ in July last. He is about 16 years of age, dark complexion and dark eyes—he is very fond of playing on the fife.

Jacob Kizer.

Fayette county, 27th April, 1809.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th inst. from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, Laney Johnson, an apprentice to the Hatter's business; whoever will deliver the said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

William Brown.

April 26, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the edge of Bourbon, near Genl. Henry's mill, a bay mare having one eye, heavy with foal, branded on the near shoulder, nearly thus D. A gray horse 5 years old, middle size, branded nearly thus S on the near shoulder, with a large wart on his breast and one on the off side of his neck. A bay horse 4 years old, with a long heavy mane and tail, no brand, and not broke. Also a brown horse, one year old, neither docked nor branded. Whoever will deliver them to me or to Mr. Lewis H. Smith in Lexington, shall receive the above reward or in that proportion for any of them.

Enoch Smith.

April 26, 1809.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, May 1st, 1809.

Be it Ordained, That all fines and forfeitures imposed by any of the by-laws of the Trustees of Lexington, shall be recoverable before a Justice of the Peace; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market, to prosecute for all breaches of the by-laws committed in the market; any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding.

John Bradford, Cbm.

Teste,

M. RICHARDSON, Clk.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Sodowsky, in Jessamine county, on Sinking creek, one sorrel horse, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in the forehead, his left hind foot and leg white, branded on the near buttock with M; some rubbed with grease, shod all round, and in low order; appraised to \$5 50

